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passed through the carboniferous formations, thus showing the increase of thickness westerly. The 1,200-foot boring at Cherry Vale reaches the bottom of the coal measures at 1,000 feet; the rest is in subcarboniferous. This boring well illustrates a fact otherwise known, that the best coal is at the bottom of the carboniferous formations. The recent experiences at Alma and McFarland tell the same story. Since the borings for gas at Paola, reported by the writer six years ago, there have been upwards of 60 prospect holes bored in that vicinity. Some of them have paid in gas and oil; most of them are barren. One of the latter is the deepest well in the State; it has a depth of 2,500 feet. It was bored by Mr. Nickerson. After passing through the coal measures and subcarboniferous, it is difficult to say where the formations belong geologically, the samples being so finely comminuted. But at about 2,100 feet it is manifest that the stratified rocks have all been passed. What is below is granite. One specimen is finely-comminuted gray granite—angular quartz, and mica, with some feldspar—and then we have red feldspar, with little mica and no quartz, like the outcrop in Ute Pass, Colorado. We shall give this boring further study.

NOTES ON A PINK BARITE FROM ATCHISON LIMESTONE.

BY E. B. KNERR.

Barite occurs quite frequently associated with limestone, and in many shades of color, but, so far as we could ascertain, a pink barite has not hitherto been reported. Last spring, however, such a specimen was found by the author of this paper, in small quantity, in a crevice in the lime rock of a quarry south of Atchison. Analysis gave the following composition for the mineral:

BaO	63.73
SrO	15
FeO	13
SO_3	34.44
SiO_2	1.43
	99.88

The specific gravity was found to be 4.28.

A REVISED LIST OF KANSAS MINERALS.

BY G. H. FAILYER AND E. H. S. BAILEY.

A list of Kansas minerals was published by the late Prof. B. F. Mudge, in the Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science for 1880. Since that time, numerous additions have been made to this list, both by the discovery of minerals in new localities and by the discovery of minerals not heretofore found in the State.

In the list given below, no attempt is made to name all the counties in which some of the very abundant minerals occur, but only to mention some of the most important localities. The authorities have been consulted in nearly every case, and great care has been exercised not to mention the occurrence of minerals merely upon heresay evidence. In a few instances, where a mineral has been observed by only one person, his name is given in brackets. In regard to the mineralogy of Cherokee county, it is proper to state that it has been very thoroughly studied by Prof.

E. Haworth, and he is given as authority for many of the species mentioned as coming from that county.

The varieties are given under the head of the common mineralogical name. In the arrangement, we have followed the system used in Dana's Mineralogy, edition of 1892, the numbers used corresponding to those contained in that treatise.

No. and name.	*County.*
3. Sulphur	Cherokee.
25. Meteorite	Kiowa, Mitchell, Leavenworth, Logan (meteoric dust), Washington.
45. Galenite	Cherokee, Chautauqua, Douglas, Elk, Linn.
58. Sphalerite	Cherokee, Douglas (in concretions), Ford, Linn.
68. Greenockite	Cherokee.
83. Chalcopyrite	Cherokee.
85. Pyrite	Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Dickinson, Garfield, Jackson, Linn, Morris, Riley, Wabaunsee, and other counties.
96. Marcasite	Cherokee, Jackson, Osage, Sedgwick.
166. Halite	Ellsworth, Harper, Kingman, Reno, Rice, Saline.
210. Quartz	Cherokee, Riley, Woodson. In small crystals, abundant in many parts of the State.
Amethyst	Woodson.
Agate	Graham, Gove (moss agate) [Savage], Logan, Trego; also in drift in various counties.
Carnelian	Found in drift.
Chalcedony	Found in drift.
Chert	Cherokee, Woodson.
Jasper	Graham, Gove (banded) !! [Savage], Logan, Trego.
Silicified wood	Pottawatomie.
232. Hematite	In small quantities, widely disseminated.
233. Menaccanite	Riley.
234. Spinel (ruby)	Riley.
254. Pyrolusite	Kingman [Breese], Logan [Willis], Pottawatomie [Failyer], Washington.
259. Limonite	Cherokee, Dickinson.
Ochre	Barber, Harper, Leavenworth, Montgomery, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Saline, Sumner.
270. Calcite	Cherokee, Logan, Trego, Wallace, Riley, in geodes; Johnson and Wyandotte, as oölitic limestones; Rush, like sphalerite in appearance.
Chalk	Gove, Graham, Ellis, Logan, Trego.
271. Dolomite	Bourbon, Cherokee, Douglas.
273. Siderite	Ottawa [Mason].
275. Smithsonite	Cherokee.
279. Witherite	Garfield [Bailey].
281. Cerussite	Cherokee.
288. Malachite	Cherokee, Sumner.
289. Azurite	Cherokee.
291. Hydrozincite	Cherokee.
313. Orthoclase	Found in drift.
338. Hornblende	Found in drift.
423. Calamine	Cherokee.
462. Biotite	Found in drift.

No. and name.	*County.*
492. Kaolinite (clay)	Cherokee, Linn, Morris, Osage, and in most of the counties of the State.
Catlinite	Pottawatomie [Failyer], in drift.
597. Vivianite	Douglas [Bailey], Nemaha [Willard].
719. Barite	Atchison [Knerr], Brown, Cherokee, Ellis, Graham, Jefferson, Logan, Lane, Nemaha, Ness, Scott, Sheridan, Wallace, and in Douglas in concretions.
720. Celestite	Garfield, Riley, Saline, Washington; also in concretions in Douglas, Jefferson, and Riley.
721. Anglesite	Cherokee.
722. Anhydrite	Ellsworth [Failyer], Kingman [Willard].
743. Mirabilite	Common as an incrustation in many of the western counties. Known as "Alkali."
745. Gypsum	Very abundant in many of the southern and western counties, especially in Barber, Comanche, Clark, Ellis, Logan, Marshall, Meade, Saline.
Alabaster	Franklin, Mitchell.
Satin spar Selenite	Cherokee.
749. Goslarite	Cherokee.
Coal	Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Linn, Leavenworth, Osage. As lignite and earthy varieties in Douglas, Cowley, Franklin, Geary, Jackson, Leavenworth, Mitchell, McPherson, Montgomery, Miami, Neosho, Riley, Wabaunsee.

ON THE COMPOSITION OF SOME KANSAS BUILDING STONES.

E. H. S. BAILEY AND E. C. CASE.

The building stones of the State have never been systematically examined. It is true that there are various reports and analyses in the publications of the State, and in the meager geological reports; there are also a few descriptions of rocks and their localities, but in some cases only the local name of the stone is given, and this is liable to mislead. As, for instance, when a stone is called a marble that is really a gypsum, or a granite when it is a sandstone.

In conjunction with the work of Professor Williston on the structure of the stones, and of Professor Marvin on their resistance to strain, the chemical department has undertaken to make analyses of the more important rocks from various localities. These analyses are made as complete as the case seemed to demand. In most of them a test has been made for sulphates, as their presence has an important influence upon the lasting qualities of the stone. Not more than 1.36 per cent. of sulphate of lime has been found thus far in any sample. One of the purest limestones, that from Garnett, contains 97.32 per cent. of carbonate of lime. In the limestones, the iron that is present is nearly all in the ferrous state. Whether this has any influence on the durability of the stone has not been determined.

Some of the stones are locally known as "magnesian limestones," but the analysis shows that none of them, with a few notable exceptions, contain much over 2 per cent. of magnesium carbonate. The complete analyses of these rocks, with all the data in regard to their structure, strength, and occurrence, is attached to the specimens now on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition, and will be published later.